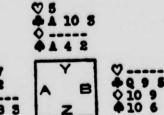
## PROBLEMS FOR "SUN" READERS TO SOLVE

Kinsey's False Trails Lead Bridge Experts Up Blind Alleys.

MIDDLE GAME IN CHECKERS

Novel Puzzles in Figures for the Summer Class in Arithmetic.

Bridge problem No. 232, by S. C. Kinsey, has the usual Kinsey twist to it, requiring the solver to follow up several different trails before he is sure that he has the required number of tricks safe in his bag. Here is the distribution:



V 10 3

There are no trumps and Z is in the lead. Y and Z want six tricks against

The solution is for Z to lead the spade and Y's play depends on whether A covers or not, as Y can force B into the lead in either case. If A covers with the eight or nine Y wins with the ace and returns the suit, putting B in, Z discarding the eight of diamonds. One of the minor perfections of this problem is that whether B gives up the ten of spades on the ace or not, he must still win the second round, or A will have to make Y's small spade good.

If B leads a diamond, Z wins with the good.

If B leads a diamond, Z wins with the gueen. A cannot discard a heart, or two hearts and two clubs settle the matter at once. He cannot let go a spade without making Y's four good for a trick, so he either case. If A covers with the eight

If B leads a diamond, Z wins with the queen. A cannot discard a heart, or two hearts and two clubs settle the matter at once. He cannot let go a spade without making Y's four good for a trick, so he must discard the club. Y also discards a club. Now Z makes the king of clubs and leads the seven, putting Y in. By this time A has unguardes the hearts or has made the small spade good. Y can lead made the small spade good. Y can lead

either suit.

The same situation may be brought about by Z's discarding a heart on the second spade lead, A doing the same, because when Z leads the club king and then the heart ten, B will be the player in difficulties, Y discarding to fit the situation, probably keeping three clubs.

In case A plays small on the first spade trick B will be allowed to win it. Now if B returns the spade, so as to get rid of the lead, Z discards a heart. Y wins the spade trick with the ace and leads a small club, which Z gets with the king. Then the ten of hearts brings B to the same difficult position with his discard.

Z may vary this by discarding the dia-

Z may vary this by discarding the diamond instead of the heart on the return of the spade by B. Then when Y puts Z in with the club Z can lead the queen of diamonds, forcing the decisive discard from A instead of from B and allowing Y to discard the ten of clubs. When Z leads clubs, if A has none left, he will have to clubs, if A has none left, he will have to discard again, while Y still holds a heart

There is not the usual chance for false plutions to this problem, because any so lutions but the correct one will soon cor to a blind alley if they are carefully analyzed, yet several solvers forget to go into details enough to see this, and so they get a solution which is good enough get a solution which is good enough gardens, which seems to have led several the position is played over card by

start with the club suit and to put B into the lead on the third round, so as to get a discard from A at that point, Z discarding discard from A at that point, Z discarding a heart. Now if B leads a diamond Z wins it and another discard is forced from A at the same time. If he lets go a heart he will have to discard again when Z leads the hearts. If he lets go a spade Z leads the heart ten and forces a discard from B.

The defect in these solutions lies in not looking more closely at Y's discards. Both A and B discard after seeing what Y and Z are going to keep, and Y has to make I who like the superficial feet and the smallest should be five superficial feet and the smaller than the intermediate one. Each of the three plots must be measurable by an exact number of whole inches on each of its sides.

This makes it look as if the problem might have a hundred different answers, will fulfill the conditions. The answer may be found by starting from the proposition that one appears to be the only one find one. The first firs

s that the difference between two perfect squares is equal to the sum of the odd numbers between twice their roots. By a little experiment with sums of consecutive odd numbers to equal 720, the following results may be obtained:

The smallest plot would be 31 inches on each side and would contain 6.67361 superficial feet. up his mind as to the discard before B is forced to unguard anything. If Y keeps the spade A has the nine, so that B can the spade A has the nine, so the hold the diamonds as against Z.

hold the diamonds as against Z.

Another false solution, which was analyzed down to four or five variations by some, was to start with the heart ten and follow it with the queen of diamonds, B discarding a spade or club, preferably the spade, on the diamond, A and Z discarding spades. Now Z leads the small heart and gives A a trick with the eight, Y and B again discarding spades. Now A leads the spade and puts Y in, so that B must either unguard the clubs or give Z a diamond.

The defect in this solution is that B will keep all his clubs and that A will lead the club jack when he gets in, as Y has discarded two small spades. If Z wins the club B makes a club or a diamond. If Y wins it B makes the ten of diamonds, as it is no longer necessary to great the club after. perficial feet.

The intermediate plot would be inches on each side and contain 11.67361 superficial feet.

The largest plot would be 49 inches on each side and would contain 16.67361 su-perficial feet.

wins the club B makes a club or a diamond. If Y wins it B makes the ten of diamonds, as it is no longer necessary to guard the clubs after Z is left with the lone king and cannot put Y in.

Another common false solution was to win the first trick with the ace of spades, even if A played small, making Y return the trey of clubs or the five of hearts, some choosing one and some the other. If the club Z wins it and makes his winning heart and diamond, A discarding clubs. This line of play would solve, but A can defeat it by keeping the club and discarding a spade on the queen of diamonds and a heart on the next lead, because Z will never be in the lead again after he parts with the top diamond.

A number of complimentary letters came to hand about this problem. Several thought it was a misprint, which would be corrected on July 6. No correction appearing, they wrote to say the solution was impossible. Henry Andresen says: No. 232 is straightforward and without trickery, but very ingeniously conceived. Rather too peppery for this period of het more best the more necket means.

No. 232 is straightforward and without trickery, but very ingeniously conceived. Rather too peppery for this period of hot waves, however." Burton D. Blair says: "This problem required a great deal of work and is one of the best I ever tried."

O. H. Boston says: "This one of Kinsey's is the best I have seen." C. H. O'Connor says: "Pretty intricate, but the spade opening solves." W. L. B. says: "I call this a heat problem." C. F. Johnson says: "A splendid example of forcing discards. One rather dislikes to lead a discards. One rather dislikes to lead a spade and make that suit good in both hands against one, but that is the only

Judging from the letters received the suggestion that the honor list be dropped during the hot weather seems to have met

with general approval, many correspondents saying they will be glad to be relieved of the trouble of writing out solulary out and stacked. Arthur Fish, a farmer pass of town, last Sunday had a fine looked and the property of the sast of town, last Sunday had a fine looked by the hoppers, and then no had the lock that will be supported by the hoppers, and then no had the lock that will be said to be relieved of the trouble of writing out and stacked. Arthur Fish, a farmer pass of town, last Sunday had a fine look ing prospect for Kaffir corn, the crop companies that the look in the look i

is the next honor list.

In accordance with this plan the names a bookers for the problems from now on to the 240 will not be published, but the cracks may look out for some pretty stiff tests from then on. Prof. Wertenbaker.

Herry Boardman and Jay Reed have each some particularly fine problems to THE Sun, which will try the analytical powers of aspirants to the honor list to the utmost.

Here is another take all problems which in grospect for Kaffir corn, the crop coming up in good shape. Wednesday he took a look at the field and could not find a trace of the crop. The hoppers had it all.

Travelling men who visit towns west of here in automobiles state that about all they hear in the Western country is the grasshopper invasion, and the talk is that there will be no forage raised for stock this year unless something is done to get rid of the hoppers. It is a serious proposition in months of the crop.

ME SUN, which will try the analytical owers of aspirants to the honor list to this year unless something is done to get rid of the hoppers. It is a serious proposition in western Kansas, where there has as the merit of being free from complications. s the merit of being free from complica- already ma, reminding one of Bergholt. Once wheat.

the correct line of attack is found the red is easy. THIRD HAND'S BIDS AT ROYAL AUCTION

0

Clubs are trumps and Z is in the lead and Z want all seven tricks agains

White-

6--24

men to win against an equal or greater force by gaining the move, or arriving at one of the four standard positions

Here is an example of a position with the full board almost, which leaves no doubt as to the correct line of play.

PROBLEM NO 234. CHECKERS.

000 

men against black's eleven. What can he do to draw the game, or is it possible for

THE MARKET GARDENERS

The misleading part of this puzzle lay in the statement that the three quantities

to be found were the sizes of three small gardens, which seems to have led severa

The problem was to find three perfect squares in which the area of the largest should exceed the area of the smallest by ten superficial feet and the smallest should

IS IT POSSIBLE?

Here is a problem which will perhaps be thought in the same class as the foregoing. What two numbers, after being squared and added, will give a sum that is a perfect square; but when squared and subtracted, will give a difference that is a perfect square?

every six months?"
Upon which proposition would Johnsy

get the more pocket money by the end of

GRASSHOPPERS STRIP FIELDS.

Destroying Alfalfa and Corn Crops

of Western Kansas.

Allison, a Barton county man, who is an extensive wheat and alfalfa raiser, re-

ports that the grasshoppers are ruining

the prospects for fall crops.
Allison had several acres of alfalfa which

he was figuring on letting go for a seed crop until he noticed the damage being

GREAT BEND, Kan., July 11 .- Charles

white to win it with the move?

Failure to Weigh Meaning of Previous Declarations Costs Many Points.

TWO COMMON SITUATIONS

Art of Counting Up the Trick Adversaries Are Likely to Lose.

in the knowledge often gained of the intervening hand. When the dealer passed the make at bridge second hand said nothing, and the third hand had to guess. auction and the second hand says nothing the third hand can leave the guessing to the fourth player.

When the dealer makes a declaration at auction and the second hand makes a better one it seems to be the tendency with the majority of players, as third hand, to outbid the second player if they can, without stopping to weigh the mean ing of the two preceding bids, one against the other

CHECKER ENDINGS.

The position shown in problem No. 232 presents a situation that is unique in one respect, inasmuch as it is practically solved in two moves, although two more are given to show the result of the first two. If these two moves are not found it is impossible for white to win.

Here is the distribution: Black men on 3 and 12; kings on 28 and 31. White men on 7 and 20; kings on 6 and 10. White to play and win. Here are the moves that solve:

White. Black If the dealer says hearts and the hand says royals and the third hand holds four hearts and no spades his decision is comparatively easy, because with four trumps he can ruff the opponent's suit. Irrespective of the rest of the hand, that is the element that impresses him and leads him to carry the heart contract forward.

On the other hand, if he has four spades and no hearts his settention it.

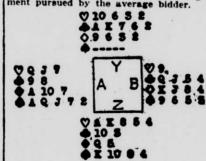
Now if A had the courage to lead the king of diamonds he could save the game by setting in with a club and leading and no hearts his attention it.

stopping the royals from going game by a process exactly opposite to the first. In this case it is his partner's suit that he hopes to ruff, after getting distants on the first round or two, and the only question is the probability of surviving the trump attack until his partner gets into the lead.

With four little trumps that might easily be picked up and none of his partner's suit it is more than likely that the declarer will disarm him before he gets into action at all. With one of his partner's suit to lead he would have an advantage, as he could be sure of winning a trick or two at the start, or else getting some informatory and perhaps useful discards. Such positions are undoubtedly instruc-tive, although not so likely to apply to an ordinary game across the board as those positions that require two or three

winning a trick or two at the start, or else getting some informatory and perhaps useful discards.

These two situations are very common, and if they are well understood it will prepare the way for the less common, but more important cases in which the partner starts with a no trumper. Here are some examples of the typical positions which will show the line of argument pursued by the average bidder.



Z dealt and bid a heart: A one royal. Y can ruff the spades and holds four trumps for the purpose and has two tricks in clubs to help out, so he supports the heart contract, bidding two. B can trump hearts on the second round and also has four trumps for that purpose and also has four trumps for that purpose and

this lead, all that Z could make was two trumps, because A put B in with a diamond and eventually got a lead through the spade king, six trump tricks and two clubs being all that Z could get out of the combined hands.

The student of tactics will observe that had Z led the trump again, after ruffing the second round of spades, the result would have been the same, although many persons might think it better play to lead the trump, as they might be split. No matter which way the hand is played, A can always get B into the lead on diamonds to get a spade led through Z's king and ten.

led through Z's king and ten. Had Z doubled three royals it would have shown bad judgment, because at double value the fulfilled contract wins the game. Had A bid four in royals, Z might have had the excuse of a free double, but it would have cost him 59 points, as A can make it. By bidding four hearts he saves the game for a penalty of 200, which many think it is

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the game. Had A bid four in royals, Z
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edouble, but it would have cost him 59
points, as A can make it. By bidding
four hearts he saves the game for a
penalty of 200, which many think it is
worth.

Had the hand been played at royals we
is should have had some interesting play on
the part of A and B in the scheme to kill
all four of Z's trumps, and the manner
in which they can do it only serves to
emphasize the folly of calling four to a
full king ten a surely stopped suit, or counting on it for a sure trick.

Y's opening lead, playing against
royals, would be the king of clubs, to
show the command of that suit, and
then a heart, so as to avoid establishing
the club suit for the dummy. Z's lead
for the third trick would be the ten of
frumps, so as to shut out dummy's nine
and force A into the lead. That he would
be getting two for one would be evident,
as A must have five trumps to justify his
bid, and as dummy and Z have each
four, Y capnot have any.

A's play, upon winning the trick with
the jack of trumps, would be to put B
in with a diamond and lead the nine of
frumps through. Z covers with the king,
so as to make his eight good against A,
and A would then have to give dummy a
ruff on the hearts, so as to allow him to
lead the six of trumps through. Z covers with the
game at royals if A and B play.

A's nee of diamonds drops the queen
from Z and B makes the jack and eight
and four to A's queen and seven. Now
A's ace of diamonds drops the queen
from Z and B makes the jack and eight
trick of all.

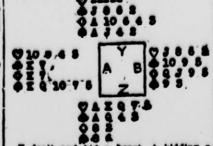
There is no way in which Y and Z can
save this game at royals if A and B play.

There is no way in which Y and Z can
save this game at royals if A and B play.

To the care of the proper in the partner's hand and
bidding on them accordingly, but it is
an art to count up the tricks the adversaries can probably lose if they are
sales were the proper in the partner's hand and
bidding on them accordingly, but it is
an art to count up the tr

itrick of all.

There is no way in which Y and Z can save this game at royals if A and B play well, because it is impossible for Z to make two heart tricks while B has four trumps, or to save one of his own trumps while B can get into the lead so often to come through them.



Z dealt and bid a heart, A bidding a royal. Many players in Y's position would have shifted to the diamonds in order to show that they could not help the heart contract, but to assume a contract in a suit that is very unlikely to go game is hardly justified by Y's cards.

Y's alternative, which would probably be selected by nine players out of ten, would be to go no trumps, trusting his partner for the top hearts. This declaration would have won the game, as there are just nine

The great difference between a passed declaration at straight bridge and the third hand's declaration at auction lies the combined hands, but for some reason or other Y preferred to double the royal, which had the effect of inducing Z to go two hearts, and then A went two royals, in spite of the double, and when

ing hand. When the dealer passed make at bridge second hand said ag, and the third hand had to guess the dealer bids a spade at mand the second hand says nothing hird hand can leave the guessing e fourth player.

en the dealer makes a declaration ction and the second hand makes a one it seems to be the tendency the majority of players, as third to outbid the second player if they without stopping to weigh the means the two preceding bids, one against the dealer says hearts and the

simple honors and chicane.

Had Y bid no trumps, as he should have

impresses him and leads him to carry the heart contract forward.

On the other hand, if he has four spades and no hearts his attention is spades and no hearts his attention is other diamond, but it is not every player in A's position that would take such a process exactly opposite to the first trick.

Now if A had the courage to lead the king of diamonds he could save the game standard in the courage to lead the king of diamond, but it is not every player in A's position that would take such a chance as leading a guarded king. The in A's position that would take such a chance as leading a guarded king. The

hand, because to make a bid of any would be to deceive his partner. The temptation to increase an original bid usually comes through overestimating the value of the cards and not giving sufficient consideration to the possibilities of the adversaries' contract, especially it is one that is very unlikely to go game. Take this case:



Z dealt and bid one royal, which A divercalled (with two diamonds. Not having any stopper in diamonds Y could not bid two no trumps, but having what he thought was good for two or three tricks in his hand he increased the royal contract to two tricks. B' bid three tricks in clubs to help out, so he supports the heart contract, bidding two. B can trump hearts on the second round and also has four trumps for that purpose and two, tricks probable on the outside, so he supports the royals bidding two.

Z knows his partner must have more than the average two trick hand to justify his advancing the original declaration, and as he has a fair chance to stop the spade suit once or twice, he bids three hearts, to which A replies with a bid of three royals. This is quite justified with his stopper in hearts, a sure trick in dia monds, and his partner's support.

Y has said his say and passes. So does B. It now comes to Z to decide whether to pursue the heart contract, doubte the royals, or pass. In the actual game he bid four hearts, hoping to push the advance of the royals, which he would have doubled. Although A could have made four royals, which he would have doubled. Although A could have made four royals, he did not think so, and doubled the heart contract instead, setting it for 200 points.

A opened with the club, so as not to lead away from his tenaces in the other round of trumps partner dropints.

A opened with the club, so as not to lead away from his tenaces in the other round of trumps, putting Z in. There was a fair chance and another club, A over trumping Z's eight, of spades with the ack.

A led the trump at once, B starting an echo with the eight of diamonds. Attention and another club, A over trumping Z's eight, of spades with the fack.

A led the trump at once, B starting an echo with the eight of diamonds. Attention and and eventually got a lead through with a same vourself and the rounds of the proposents.

A led the trump at once, B starting an echo with the eight of diamonds. Attention and and eventually got a lead through with a same vourself and mond and eventually got a lead through with a same vourself and mond and eventually got a lead through with a same vourself and mond and eventually got a lead through and the propose and the propose and the propose

rand passed, leaving the diamond contract alone, it is quite true that A would have made six diamonds and two hearts, scoring fourteen points, but that is all. On general principles, when you cannot win a game yourself and there is no danger of the other side's winning it it is better to let them play it. They may make their contract in diamonds, but they are all the time working for seven points a trick while you are playing for fifty, and every time they make a slip or drop a trick you are getting odds of 7 to 1. If you are the one that is trying to win the game, and have to play cards to get your contract even, they are the players that are getting the odds of 7 to 1.

There are many cases in which the third hand will shift to another suit just because he cannot support his partner's, when it would probably pay him much better to let the declaration made by the second hand alone.

If the dealer starts with a heart and

CHICAGO, July 12.—Mayor Harrison sent to the Council to-night a special message save this game at royals if A and B play well, because it is impossible for Z to make two heart tricks while B has four trumps, or to save one of his own trumps while B can get into the lead so often to come through them.

Here is an example of the situation in which the third hand cannot assist his

CHESS FOR PLAYER,

LOVER AND STUDENT

Capablanca Maintains Lead in Masters' Tournament at Rice C. C.

the Rice Chees Club has not abated in the least. To the contrary, whenever a round is being played the rooms of the club are filled with enthusiastic supporters of the game. As was generally expected, and perhaps owing to the absence of the Bohemian master O. Duras, who is due in this city on the Imperator on Wednesday, Capablanca is still leading.

Capablanca has played two more game than any of the other competitors and having won all the four games he played up to Wednesday evening, he leads the field by two points. Up to Wednesday Kupchik, Marder, Tenenwurzel and Black had not lost any points either; hence these players, together with Capablanca have done pretty good work so far, and may be expected to be among the prize winners when the tournament will be con-

While everything was going along very smoothly, the first setback came after the first round, in which the Progressive the first round, in which the Progressive Chess Club champion, Chajes had disposed of Stapfer. The latter then withdrew, much to the disappointment of Chajes, who thus will get no credit whatever for his game, and who felt so bad about it that he attributed the loss of his game to Dr. Adair in the second round to Stapfer's withdrawal from the tournament.

round to Stapter's withdrawal from the tournament.

While it is yet too early to comment on the form of the players the members of the Rice Chess Club feel it rather keenly that their champion, Grommer, was unable to place a solitary point to his credit and that he has three points against

him so far.

For this week the programme at the Rice Chess Club will be as follows: On Tuesday afternoon Capablanca will play his game with Tenenwurzel; on Wedneshis game with Tenenwurzel; on Wednesday evening the fourth round will be played, on Saturday the fifth, while extra games will be scheduled for both Duras and Capablanca during the week. This afternoon Capablanca will play a game against a consulting team, the young Cuban player conducting the white pieces in a Rice Gambit.

News comes from Budapest that Spielmann, the Munich master, added another

mann, the Munich master, added another first prize to the many he has already secured. In a strong field he won the masters' tournament at Budapest with \$1\frac{1}{2}\$ points. Tartakower was placed second, Forgacz third, Balla and Marco distinct the strength of the stre vided fourth and fifth prizes and Breyer and Brody divided the remaining two. Appended is a selection of games played in the Rice Chess Club masters' tourney

FRENCH DEFENCE. (B2) — K — Kt3 — B2 — K8 — QR8 — QKt8 — K3 — QKt3 — P

Q. P. OPENING. PXP
R — Q4
K — B
R (Q4) — Q
RXR
B — B3
R — Q6
K — K
R — B6
R — B7
K — Q
RXP
Resigns Q. P. OPENING.

Capablanca White 14 P—Kt3 15 P—QK14 16 BgB 17 Q—QS 18 Q4Pch 19 P—Kt4 20 Q—QS 21 Kt—Kt5 22 B—B 23 B—B4 24 BgB 25 B—K5 VIENNA OPENING

OPENING.

Grommer.
White.
50 Kt—83 R—KB7
31 Kt—K4 R—B7
32 P—KK14 P—K13
33 P—K15 R—K1
34 P—K14 RIQRP
35 P—K15 R—QB
96 P—K16 R(B)—B7
57 P—K17 RIP ch
38 K—K1 R(B7)—K17
58 K—K1 R(B7)—K17
41 Kt—B5 K—K2
41 Kt—B5 K—K2
42 K—K3 P—R3
43 PIP ch
44 K—B4 P—R3
45 Kt—Q7 RIP
46 K1IP R—K12
47 K—K5 K—K12
48 Kt—K8 ch
48 Kt—K8 ch
56 K—K1
57 PIR ch
58 K—K1
58 PIR ch
58 K—K1
59 PIR ch
59 K—K1

R-QKt RUY LOPEZ.

Adalr. White. Black.
S1 R-Q6 Q-R3
S2 QxQP Q-R3
S3 R-K R-R2
S6 Q-B6 K-K1
S7 RxBP RxR
S8 R-Q8 ch QxR
S9 QyQ ch R2
40 P-B6 P-QR4
41 P-KB4 K-K2
42 P-B7 R-KB
45 Q-K7 ch K-K1
44 Q-B5 R-K
45 Q-K7 ch K-K2
46 Q-K5 R-K
46 Q-K5 R-K
50 P-R4 K-K2
50 P-R4 R-R
51 Q-B6 R-R
52 Q-B6 Ch K-K2
53 Q-K5 ch K-K2
54 P-R5
55 Q-B6 Ch R-R
56 Q-B6 R-R
60 Q-R6 R-R
60 Q-R6 R-R
60 Q-R6 R-R
60 Q-R6 Chajes.
Black.
P-K4
Kt-QB3
P-QRS
Kt-B3
B-K2
Kt-KP
P-Q4
B-Q2
PRB
KtxKt
Castles

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PROBLEM NO. 375. HY DR. E. PAL KOSKA.



WHITE-9 PIECES White to play and mate in three mov-PROBLEM NO. 376. BY B. SOMMER BLACK-9 PIECES.



WHITE-7 PIECES. White to play and mate in two moves. SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 373 SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 373.

1. Q—K18, R—R7; 2. R—K7, &c.

1. Q—K18, Kt—K12; 2. Q—Q18, &c.

1. Q—K18, K—B13; 2. Q—B8 ch, &c.

1. Q—K18, B—B5; 2. Kt—Q8 ch, &c.

1. Q—K18, B—B4; 2. Q—R8 ch, &c.

1. Q—K18, B—B4; 2. Q—R8 ch, &c.

1. Q—K18, Kt—B3; 2. Kt—Q6, &c.

1. Q—K18, Kt—G6; 2. Kt—K5 ch, &c.

1. Q—K18, Kt—Q6; 2. Kt—K5 ch, &c. Kt-Q7. &c.

1. Kt.—Q7. &c.
Correct solutions to both these problems received from Fred Gluck, Tompkinsville, Staten Island; N. J. Lane, New York city; Hugh Kildea, New York city; R. S. Correct solutions received to No. 374 from W. D. L. Robbins, New York city; R. S. Barrett, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Jonathan Bryan, Richmond, Va.; J. S. Becker, Richmond, Va.
Additional correct solutions to No. 372 from

mond. Va.
Additional correct solutions to No. 372 from
W. W. Bellamy. Dorchester, Mass.; N. J.
Lane, New York city.
CORRESPONDENCE
W. D. L. R., New York city.—You may rest
assured that all solutions duly received are
credited to each solver.

MULES PUT UP AS STAKES.

Big Interstate Pinochle Games on Banks of the Mississippi. St. Louis, July 11 .- Already title to a

black mule and a red mule has passed from a Missourian to an Illinoisan because in the last deal of a recent pinochle cortest the Illinoisan melded 100 aces and won the game. As yet, however, only title has passed.

The mules are still in the Missourian's pos session and are ploughing the Misso corn. The Illinoisan, Barthel Hellrung of Alton, has demanded immediate delivery. He says he fears the Missourian, Ben Menne meyer, is keeping them in the hope Hell rung will stake them in another battle They don't think much of betting

mule over in Missouri," Hellrung said. "And they are mighty proud of their pinochle Ithough I don't quite understand how Hellrung said that his first game for mule was May 26, when at Missouri Point visiting his father-in-law, John Huber. Mennemeyer and several others were in the game. He declared at the final hand he had \$100 up and Mennemeyer had pitted

against it a black mule.

After he had won, Hellrung said, he earned the mule was lame. He left it with

July 4 Helirung crossed the river again and he and Joseph Klebolt got into a game against Mennemeyer and William Wyman of St. Louis. According to Helirung, Wyman is a "pinochle shark," and it looked as if the Altonians were in for a beating. The stakes this time were the crippled

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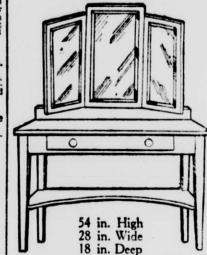


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mule and the tent in which the game was played against a red mule belonging ! Mennemeyer. On the next to the last deal the Altonian avers, Mennemeyer and Wyman had such a lead that Mennemeyer was already claiming the prize. The last deal turned the tables, however, and the Missourians were again defeated.

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was all sore. Sometimes n clothing would make it burn so much that would not know what to do. "I tried any amount of soaps and oint ments which never did me any good. One day I saw the advertisement for a for sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I sent for them and used them and form them very good. Then I bought some Cut-

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